WAR AFFAIRS IN STATU QUO.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Gray, from aspinwall March 24, arrived yesterday morning, with a arge number of passengers and the following cousignents of treasure:-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Congress Threatens to Adjourn to Tolima-Mosquera to be Left Alone at Bogota-The Panama Reserves-The Meteor at Callag-Account of Her Voyage-She is to Become a Peruvian War Vessel, &c. PANAMA, March 24, 1867.

PARAMA, March 24, 1867.

The federal Congress at Bogota has expressed by an almost unanimous vote, its intention of adjourning to a point in Colombia beyond the threatening influence of President Mosquera, in case the latter persists in his disregard of the constitutional power of that body. Prominent speakers among the opposition have been untiring in their efforts to bring about this determination on the part of Congress, and have uncessated on well that on the part of Congress, and have succeeded so well that olima has been assigned as the place of temporarily holding session. A pause will occur in order to give the President time to mend his policy; but if he fails to restore harmony between the different branches of the government, he will be left to sit among the ruins of his administration, without support or sympathy from the

Consul in Liverpool was negotiating the sale of the Panama Railroad reserves, and it was agreed by the Chamber to demand information from the Executive on this subject. Congress evidently favors the claims of the present company, and the required extension of the charter will propably be granted.

The rebellion in Guatemala is said to have been quelled. Cruz was not supported by the people, and feeing to the mountains he was pursued by the loyal

All is quiet in other parts of Central America The steamship Meteor has arrived at Callao. When last heard from she was cruising in Australian waters, and rumors as to her ultimate destination were conflict ing. From her first assistant engineer I have the following account of her voyage:-

ing. From her first assistant engineer I have the following account of her voyage:—

The Meteor left Boston on the 28th of September, under clearance for Singapore. Arrived at Rio on the 18th of October and the captain began negotiations with the commander of the Spanish squadron (then in Brazilian waters) for the sale of the ship. She made a trial trip under the supervision of a Spanish officer, who was perfectly delighted with the vossel. The Spanish commander offered to purchase her, giving in payment a bill on the Captain General of Cubs for \$300,000; but the captain demanding a bill on the Bank of Eugland, negotiations were broken off. Left Rio on the 18st of November, and after a pleasant passage, with no remarkable adventures by the way, reached Singapore on the 18th of December. Discharged her nominal cargo of 25,000 feet of lumber, and cleared on the 20th for Yokohama, Japaa. If was soon evident to the crew, however, that Yokohama was not her port of destination. After considerable dailying in the China Sea the captain announced his intention of going to Melbourne. Australia, for coal. Arrived at the inster port and, after replenishing her stock of coals, alipped out of port without clearance from Consul or Custom House authorities. The crew were new completely mystified as to where their journey would terminate. After passing New Zeaiand the ship was placed under canvass only and headed for Chile. In longitude 120 degrees her course was altered, and the vessel was steered for lelay, Peru, at which port she arrived on the 1st of March, after a passage of forty-five days in length from Melbourne and one hundred and fifty-five from Boston. The crew were sharp enough to contract with the captain first officer and chief engineer remain by the ship. Her junior officers sharp enough to contract with the owners that they should not be discharged on the last of Narch, after a passage of forty-five days in length from Helbourne and one hundred and fifty-five from Boston. The crew were sharp enough to contract w

The Attitude of Peru and Chile-The Negotiations for Peace as Viewed in Congress— Visit of the President to the Steamer Me-toor—Marder of an American Ship Captain— New Constitution-The Barreda Loan Af-

steps towards the settlement of the Spanish question, the reason of which seems to be that they are afraid of being left to bear the brunt of the war alone. Admiral resignation, that Chile was acting in bad faith and would soon break the alliance and make a peace with Spain. Senator Casos made a statement in this Congress, on the 12th inst., to the effect that Chile had made a separate treaty with Spain, and through the efforts of the French and English-dimisters had accepted the indefinite truce. Moreover, she had presented a bill to Peru for eight hun-dred thousand hard dollars, to pay the expenses of the Peruvian fleet. This was in direct violation of the treaty of alliance, which states that the country in whose waters the allied fleet may be shall pay all the expense of the same while there. He therefore proposed that as a preliminary measure towards the settlement of the claim the Peruvian fleet should be ordered to Callao at

claim the Peruvian fleet should be ordered to Callae at once. It was referred to a committee.

The same Senator made another proposition, to the effect that Congress should suspend all negotiations with neutral Powers in regard to the Spanish question, and that a committee should be appointed to look into and examine the whole question and report the present actual position. All these steps show a desire to settle the

matter with Spain, if it can be done without any injury to the national honor.

Fears are entertained that as soon as the Spanish question is settled there will be trouble between this country and Chile. Should such a thing occur it would entirely

spoil all business here. It could not last long, however, for this country is dependent on Chile for all its provisions, such as cattle, wheat, flour, barley, beans, &c., and as seen as the poor people begin to feel the effects of the scarcity of food, they would start another revolution and put down the government.

The United States steamer Pensacola sailed from here on the 4th inst. direct for San Francisco, to take her place as flagshlp of the North Pacific squadron.

The steamer Meteor arrived here from Melbourne on the 2d inst., making the passage in forty-five days. She is a beautiful vessel, and a great number of people have been to visit her. On the 2d inst. the President and Cabinet, accompanied by Messra. S. Crosby & Co., the agents of the vessel, went on board to see her. The Prosident expressed himself very much pleased with her, so there is a great probability that she will be bought by this government and made into a man-of-war.

The assassination of an American ship master took place at the Chincha Islands on the 22d of February. Captain Doane, of the ship Scotia, was brutally stabbed in the side by a sailor, who had been second mate before, but had been sent forward on account of bad behavior. The man refused duty, and when the mate tried to put him in irons he drew his sheathknife and wounded the mate in the arm. Hearing the noise, Captain Doane came on deck and received his death wound. He died on the 3d inst., and his remains will go home in the custody of the Peruvian authorities.

There is a proposition before Congress to abolish the constitution of 1856 and '60-which is the present one—as being adopted by a conquering party, instead of by the nation, and establish the original one of 1823. There is every prospect of its being carried out.

Colone Gamis, who started a revolution arainst Prado in Arequipa, came down in the steamer Favorite on the Sth inst. from Gusyaquil, intending to go to Chile; but, an on hearing that he was on board, the authorities went off and took him out, and he is

following account of the loan made to him for this cauntry:—First, his power and instructions; second, conditions of the loan; third, amount of loan and exchange, fourth, expenses of loan; fifth, account of drafts in favor of Alsop & Co. They think that there has been some swindling going on somewhere and are trying to find where.

swindling going on somewhere and are trying to find where.

From Bolivia there is not much of interest. The villages of Sicasica and Umula had been visited by a fearful thunder storm, which destroyed more than twenty houses and killed and wounded about a hundred people. A launch that was shot away from the iron-clad frigate Numancia in the fight on the 2d of May was found a few days ago in Callao Bay, and is new in a government areenal as a trophy of victory.

There were two million packages imported into the Custom House at Callao during the past year, without counting iumber, wheat coal, &c.

All steamers from Panama are put in quarantine on arrival, and letters and packages funnigated before coming ashore, for fear of yellow fever.

Exchange on England.—Banker's bills, 45½d to the hard dollar or sol. Exchange on the United States.—Ship's bills, 30 days, 10 per cent discount.

Ship's oils, 39 days, 19 per cent discount.

The Truce and Foreign Mediation Rejected—Details of the Offer to Mediate Made by the United States—The Press on the Subject of American Mediation—Causes of Ill-will Against the United States—More Scandalous Reports About General Kilipatricks. &c.

Santiago, Chile, March I, 1867.

The truce proposed by France and England to be established between the allied republics on this coast and Spain has been finally rejected by Chile, and that subject, as well as French and English mediation, is entirely disposed of. Some of the newspapers stift harp entirely disposed of. Some of the newspapers stift harp on the truce question, one or two insisting that it has been adopted by Chile; but I know that such is not the case. The relations between Chile and Spain remain now in the same condition that has characterized belligerents. Upon the arrival of General Kilpatrick in tween the Chile government and the Spanish Admiral, Mendez Nuñez. The incidents of the bombardment of Valparaiso, and the endeavors of our Minister to pre-vent that outrage, are familiar to the Henalo's readers. mediation was offered. This was held under considera-tion a number of months, and there is no doubt but and child would have excepted it but for the flum or mortation from the fluments of the fluments of the content sistance of Peru to such a settlement. The Peruvian

tor this measure was that Admiral Tucker had insuited the American navy by his rude treatment of Captain Stanley, commanding the United States steamer Tuscarora, at Valparaiso. That difficulty was purely a personal affair, as has already been explained in the Haraldo, and, whatever report Captain Stanley may have made and the subject, the facil did not justify the matter being the subject, the facil did not justify the matter being the subject, the facil did not justify the matter being the subject, the facil did not justify the matter being the subject of the properties of the subject as a property of the step, in view of all the creumstances, I have nothing to say. Its results are that Feru has made the subject a national one, and has ordered her ships and forts to cease saiuting our flag. Of course she will not listen to propositions of mediation by the United States as long as the saiuting question and the bitterness of feeling engendered by it remain unremedied; and there is no telling to what limits Othic any along on symmetric transports of the proposed arbitration and this difficulty, any — "Infortunately for the government which manifests such anxiety to bring the pending conflict to a bloodiess termination, an obstacle exists which will retard for some time the negotiations preliminary to the proposed solution by the statesmen of the United States. This obstacle is the cooliness produced by the suspension of the customary courtesies between the North American difficulty between Admiral Tucker and the commander of one of the United States has decidedly fallen respecting the Peruvian fag. It is without doubt that these efforts will not be tardy in producing their good results, and that cordiality will be re-established between the United States and Peru. Then there will be nothing to impede our government. Most of these articles are evidently relations between the United States has decidedly fallen respecting the Peruvian fag. It is without doubt that these efforts will not be tardy in producing their g

ment incited to a more vigorous policy respecting

ment incited to a more vigorous policy respecting the war.

On the 3d there commences the raffle of the property of hir Henry heiggs, the American railroad millionaire of Chile. The praces include two magnificant house, city property, paintings, railroad material, &c., numbering four hundred in ail, and appraised by the government at \$700,000. Some one has a windfall in store for him, as two prizes are valued respectively at \$35,647 76 and \$460,741 94.

The news from Mendoza is unimportant. The war in the Argentine Republic shows no indication of drawing to a close, and every mail from the other side of the Andes brings additional news of anarchy and bloodabed. The revolutionary party, since its defeats already noticed by the Herald, has not been able to accomplish anything, and is sivil in a disorganized condition. The reports from Mendoza are all of such a contradictory nature that little reliance can be placed upon them; but the revolutionists are so broken up that it is scarcely expected they will be able to resume hostilities on a very large scale.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Cetered Mass Meeting in Charleston—Ex-traordinary Speech by a Medern Selon—The Rict—Terchlight Procession—Speech by Gon-eral Sickies—Meeting of White Republicans— Resolutions Adopted—The Board of Trade,

dec. dec. Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1867. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29, 1867.
This city is passing through an intensely exciting revolution. The freedmen, under the leadership of their radical friends, have held three public meetings within the past two weeks. At these assemblies no one is allowed to speak until they first publicly endorse the radical platform put forth on the 21st instant. The consequence is that as yet no prominent Southern men, as was the case in Columbia, have come out in their support. An invitation to Governor Orr to preside at the mass meeting on Tuesday, provided he approved of the platform, was telegraphed to Columbia. The Governor, in his reply, simply declined the courtesy on account of

impartial judges at between five and six thousand, in-cluding men, women and children. The crowd was very orderly, though their excitament was wrought up to the highest pitch, principally, however, by the ap-pearance on the platform and address of Solon Robinson, of the New York Tribune. His long gray bair and gray beard, in addition to his sepulchral voice and upraised hands and eyes to heaven as he stepped forth to address the assemblage, seemed to act like an electric shock on the multitude. As his speech was a brief one

of your success perseverance in well doing. You are now citizens of the republic. Remember that the strength of the nation lies in the virtue, industry, loyalty and courage of its citizens. You must try and visidicate the-hopes of your friends and repel the forebodings of the acoptical by proving yourselves worthy of the privileges to which you have been admitted. (Applause.) Whenever any large addition has been made to the voters of a State the same apprehensions have been expressed that are now heard with reference to yourselves. Those already enfranchised are easily diarmed at any considerable change in the establishmen order of things. So far, in the forest of the state of the control of the contro

The word "Union" was afterwards substituted for the word "national" in the first resolution and a committee of thirteen appointed to consult with the like committee of the freedmen's organization, to report at a maneeting to be held at Hibernian Hall next Thursday evening. The daily papers here have passed this meeting by unpoticed.

evening. The daily papers here have passed its first ing by unnoticed.

The Board of Trade of this city celebrates its first anniversary next Tuesday, 2d proxime. A reconstruction experiment is to be made, which, it is hoped, will result in restoring the former amicable relations between commercial men and the civil and military officers of the government. Invitations to be present at the dinner have been extended to General Sickies and staff, General Scott and staff, the Collector of the port, Dr. A. G. Mackey; to the Collector of Internal Revenue, F. A. Sawyer, and various other public officers. Governor Orr will also be present.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALBERMEN.

The Erection of the New Post Office—Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets—The Files of the New York Herald, &c.
The Board met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, President Shannon in the chair.

Alderman Cowan offered for adoption a resolution re Alderman Cowar offered for adoption a resolution re-questing the Corporation Counsel to communicate to this Board the present condition of the negotiations with the general government for the purchase of the lower por-tion of the City Hail Park as a site for a new Post Office, and also any other facts that may be of Interest; which was adopted.

Alderman O'Brinn offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures framediately upon the passage of this resolution for widening and extending Ann and Fulton streets, in accriance with the red lines and faures on a map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, dated 12th of December, 1855, and streets when no opened and extended to be known and designated as New Broadway.

Referred to the Commuttee on Streets.

designated as New Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

By a vote of twelve in the affirmative to two in the negative the Board decided to override the Mayor's voto on a resolution giving to members of the Common Council new baddes and staves of office.

The Mayor sent in the following communication:—

MATON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, MARCH 39, 1867.
TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERSEN:—
GENTLEYEN—I return without my approval a resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to purhase of D. A. Showell a file of the New York Herald at price not exceeding \$3,000; the same when purchased to be placed in the Chy Library. I assign the following as sufficient reasons:—

New A-The cawded state of the thoroughteres at this particular point, sendering it dangerous and almost unappronchable.

Fifth—The editional obstruction to the locality by mail wagons continually arriving and departing. These objections, in the minds of your committee, are entitled to the fullest and fairost consideration, although some of them relate to matters over which they can exercise no control, and upon which their views and opinions will mot be likely to create any very marked influence outside those of our own people. But as these are the particle and the scarce from whence they obtain their powers, and to whom they are immediately responsible for the faithful performance of the duty assigned them, they intend to give a full report of their proceedings and views upon the important subject committed to them.

The first objection urged, inat of the shape of the plot of land with reference to architectural design, is certainly executing of the mean according to the plot of land with reference to architectural design, is certainly executing of the mean according to recommend this plot as a suitable site for the proposed building. Its triangular shape will not admit of any beauty of design or proportion, while a great deal of valuable space will, through its acute angular form, be of no avait. In European cities the public buildings are models of style and good taste, and in form admit of the fullest use of all their parts, while in this caustry, with a few notable exceptions, the opposite is the rule. Frivate enterprise is doing much in this city to establish a style of buildings that will eventually compare favorably, if not rival in scribtcutral display the finest structures of the Old World. These results are accomplished by the outlay of large sums of money, the proceeds of the industry of our commercial and mercanile classes, and the sum of large and adaptability to the uses and purposed for the bale of architecture, embacing poil to the substitution providing for the sale. The screen of the properti

cliy of New York in consequence of the noise arising from the immense throng of vehicles passing to and fro during the entire day. This objection is valid upon the ground that the interests of our citizens having recourse to the United States Courts should be consulted. If the location of a court is fixed by the city authorities where its business cannot be transacted it becomes their duty to assign it one that will not be open to such annoyances and where all that requires to be done can be without hindrance from any source. Believing that the argument presented in relation to this matter is sound, your committee ask that the Common Council join with them is protesting against the erection of any building for the purposes named in the location open to the objections presented against the.

The fourth and fifth objections—the crowded state of the streets at this particular point, with the additional obstruction by the arrival and departure of mail wagons, rendering it dangerous and almost unapproachable—will, owing to their connection, be considered together. The all perplaying question of the logislative departments of state and city for years past has been to devise some means for relieving the streets which converge in the immediate locality. It has been at thems of discussion among the press of our city and a problem which has never yet received a solution. The truth of these assertions cannot be gainsayed, but must be admitted by all. Would it, then, be wise and provident legislation to increase the difficulties to travel which has never yet received a solution. The truth of these assertions cannot be gainsayed, but must be admitted by all. Would it, then, be wise and provident legislation to increase the difficulties to travel which has never yet received a solution. The truth of these assertions cannot be gainsayed, but must be admitted by all. Would it, then, be wise and provident legislation to increase the discussion with a court of the lives of our people are jeopardised in the attempts to cross the

contract to be carried into effect.

JOHN WEBBER.

A MENUSE moved to lay the majority report over.

Mr. Stephen Roberts asked if he could not move to have the paper laid on the table.

The Presspeer decided that motion out of order.

Mr. Scours moved that the minority report be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 14 to 9.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appointing a janitor to take charge of the city library at a salary of \$1,000 a year. This is another small swindle.

The report of the Special Committee of the Soard of Aldermen is reference to their trip to Washington, with the view of having this city reimbursed in the sum of \$252,000 for moneys expended under the ampiese of the Unica Defence Committee in raising troops during the years 1861 and '02, which was amended at its last meeting, so that there shall be a joint special committee on the subject, was received. The Board of Councilmen refused to concur in the amendment, and sent the paper back to the other Board.

On metics the Board adjourned till the 15th inst.

A FHIATE MENTING.

After the adjournment of the Board there was a private meeting held, from which reporters and clerks were excluded. It was surmised that the subject under discussion was the owerse which the Board should pursue is reference to the proposed abolishment of this illustrious branch of the municipal government by the Legislature.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Appeal from a Judgment Against a City Rail-road Company Granting Damages for Inju-ries Sustained by a Passenger-Liability of

Appeal from a Judament Against a City Railread Company Granting Damages for Injurice Sustained by a Passenger-Liability of
Common Carriers.

Before Chief Justice Davis and a full bench.

Augustus Meerick et al., Respondents, vs. the Eighth Avemuse Railroad Company, Appellants.—This action was
commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, in the city
and county of New York, where a judgment for \$1,000
camages and costs was obtained, which judgment was
affirmed at the General Term of the Common Pleas,
The facts of the case are that Ellen G. Moverick, wife of

The facts of the case are that Ellen G. Moverick, wife of

affirmed at the General Term of the Common Pleas. The facts of the case are that Ellen G. Meverick, wife of Augustus Meverick, and co-plaintiff with him, on the 18th of January, 1868, was passenger on one of the cars of the Eighih avenue line, and the car was stopped for her to get off at Thirty-second street. As she was on the rear platform, in the act of getting off, a hock and ladder company, which was following the car at the distance of twenty feet when it stopped, ran into it with their apparatus, and a spike on the end of a ladder struck Mra. Meverick and severely injured her in the breast and crusted her right had.

The appellants claim that the secident was not the result of any negligence on their part, and that they are not responsible, and they hold that common carriers are not guarautors against the commission of injuries to their passengers by third parties; and while using ordinary diligence and care in endeavors to avert dangers which their agents see threatening the passengers in their care from the acts of other persons, they are not bound unless put on their guard by express notice to anticipate dangers resulting from the want of reasenable care on the part of third parties. The respondents claim that it was negligence on the part of the conductor to stop his car immediately in front of an impending danger, and he had no right to suppose that that danger would in some fortunate way be avoided; that common carriers, where human life and limb are concerned, are held to the utmost care and diligence, and they must show that the "accident was unavoidable by any human foresight." In this case the fact that the proximate cause of the accident was the act of a third party does not discharge the carriers, as it has been shown that by ordinary caution they could have avoided it. The case involves also the admissibility of the evidence of Augustus Meverick, the husband. The counsel for the respondent proceeding to argue that point, the Chief Judge remarked that he need not argue that point, which would

Cases Argued and Sabmitted.

Charles E. Duncan et al., Respondents, vs. Great Western Insurance Company. Appellents.—This action was brought upon a policy of \$5,000 upon the ship Ariadne, for the term of one year from April 1, 1856, and the vessel became a total loss within the term. There were two mortgages upon the vessel at the time the policy was taken out, and it was taken out by Charles E. Duncan for incount of whom it may concern." and it is

two morigages upon the vessel at the time the policy was taken out, and it was taken out by Charles E. Duncan for 'account of whom it may concern,'' and it is claimed by the appellants that Duncan had no insurable interest in the vessel, and the respondent claims that he had such interest as trostee of the morigages. Argued and submitted.

The case of Lowisa North vs. The People, which involves the power of the City Judge of New York to issue a writ of habeas corpus, was set down specially for Monday next, with the view of obtaining an early and authoritative decision of the question.

The case of Israel Elias and Another vs. Benjamin Purley, an action for trespass against the Sheriff of Niagara county, was argued and submitted.

Hugh McCrossan, Respondent, vs. Abrum Thorn, Appellent.—This is an appeal by the defendant from the judgment rendered in the Eighth district in favor of the complainant. Mr. Thorn purchased of McCrossan, the plaintiff, a quantity of goods of the value of several hundred dollars, and in payment gave him a note purporting to have been executed by a man named Clark, for \$200, which was to mature some two years after date. It turned out that before the note matured Mr. Clark died, and when presented to his administrator for payment by McCrossan he declined to pay it, alleging that the note was a forgery. It was referred to referees, who reported in favor of the defendants—that the note was not the note of the maker, Clark, and Mr. McCrossan was subjected to the payment of the bill of costs. An action was afterwards brought against Thorp to recover the amount of the note and costs. Plaintiff produced the record in the trial of the suit of McCrossan spainst Thorp, and the respondent, su. Jones Wetherell and Another, Appellants.—A suit involving a promissory note for \$304.30, and the question whether a paying teller's

certificate of payment is a conclusive proof of such payment. Submitted.

John H. Williams, Respondent, vs. Chaster F. Shelley, Appellant.—Submitted on brief for appellant.

Robert B. Williams and Another, Appellants, vs. John S. Burch, et al., Respondents.—Argued. Case still on.

Charge Against a Custom House Messenger.

Before Commissioner White.

Alfred St. Clair, who had been employed in the Cus-

Alfred St. Clair, who had been employed in the Custom House in the capacity of messenger, was arrested yesterday at his residence in Brooklyn by officer Tisman, under a warrant grounded on an affidavit sworn by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Auditor. The affidavit charges St. Clair with having stolen six pay rolls of the month of February last, altered the dates from that month te March, and obtained payment at the Custom House of the amount stated in the pay sheets—\$1,086.

The accused, it appears, had been recently promoted, and his appointment was obtained through recommendations signed by distinguished officers of the army. He served as a soldier during the war, fought in several battles and has received no less than eight wounds. He asserts his innocence, and states positively that he never presented the pay rolls for payment, while those whe have made the charge against him declare that he was seen receiving the money.

At four o'clock yesterday St. Clair was brought before Commissioner White, who set down the stramination for Wednesday noxt, at three o'clock. In the meantime the defendant was committed to prison, the Commissioner stating that he would accopt ball in the case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Ripplings of "the Peel"—Motion to Vaccate the Order of Arrest.

Before Judge George G. Barnard.

James C. Kennedy, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, w. Leonard Huyck and Jos. B. Stewart.—This case, the particulars of which have already been published in full in the Henale, came before this court yesterday on a motion to set aside the order of arrest, and for a reduction of bail in the case of these defendants, who are held in \$200,000 each, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States government. The affair bears a certain relation to the "Eric pool" matter, which has recontly been brought so conspicually before the public.

After a lively spar between the respective counsel concerning the merits and demerits of the case, the counsel for the defendants atternatizing the arrest as an outrageous abuse of the process of the court, and the case as being instituted for vindictive purposes solely, while the opposing gentleman asserted that the suit will develop one of the most astounding frauds on the government in connection with the organization and subsequent workings of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington, the court adjourned the argument until this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. EMPANELLING OF THE GRAND JUST

The April term of this court commenced yesterday, the Recorder presiding. District Attorney Hall and Assistant District Attorney Bedford appeared for the prosecution. The Grand Jury were sworn and Mr. Stephen Philbin was selected to act as foreman. His Honor de-

Philbin was selected to act as foreman. His Honor delivered a brief charge, simply calling attention to the statutes respecting letteries, the Excise law and other matters.

CONVICTION OF A GANG OF SHOPLIFFERS.

Louis Smith was tried and convicted of an attempt at constructive grand larceny in stealing two pieces of silk from the store of Bartiett, Berry & Co., on the 9th of March. Catharine Lennox and Mary Hyman were jointly indicted with him, the former pleading guilty to the charge. It appeared from the evidence that Smith, whose real same is Wolf, represented himself to be a Nashville merchant, and while looking at alpacae one of the women was seen to steal two pieces of silk, valued at \$400. District Attorney Hall made a very amusing speech, revealing to the jury the tricks to which professional shoplifters resort in robbing the dry goods stores. The prisoners were remanded for sentence until the third defendant is tried.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Michael Burns, charged with stealing on the 23d of February a package of Yankee notions valued at \$93, the property of Robert A. Jackson, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larcony.

Henry Jungst, against whom were two indistments, pleaded guilty to stealing \$88 in money from Gustaf Koch, 78 Stanton street, on the 11th of January.

John Martin, who was charged with burglary, in breaking into the room of Joseph Levy, 319 East Houston street, and stealing an overcost, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larcony. Each of thee grisoners were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ton street, and stealing an overcost, planded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Each of these prisoners were sont to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Patrick Duffy, indicted for stealing \$35 in money from James Lawler, a resident of Jamelea, on the 5th of March, plended guilty to an attempt. Most of the meney was restored, and there were other mitigating discounsainces called to the strenties of the Court. He was remanded till Priday for sentence.

MARIADURIES.

Louis Multer, who was indicted for Rilling John Mo-Andrews in January last, was placed at the bar. His counsel offered to pload guilty to mansinghter in the fourth degree.

Mr. Hall stated that, upon a careful examination of the testimony, and comparing it with the law, he was convinced that he could not obtain a conviction for a higher grade of homicide than the fourth degree, and would therefore consent to the reception of that plea. The Recorder took the papers, and will sestence Multer some time during the month.

THE OF. John McKeon, who produced a occitionate that certain metropolitan officers who were beaten on St. Patrick's day were out of danger, James Wall, charged with participating in the riot, was balled in the sum of \$3,000 te answer any indictment that the Grand Jury may find against him.

COURT CALENDAR—THES GAY.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS GAY.

eon S. Shultz et al.

STREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred motions.

STREME COURT—CRECIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1305, 951,
245, 1167, 1203, 1006, 939, 1415, 1429, 343, 1443, 247,
583,1163, 1121, 763, 1171, 925, 471, 1106, Part 2.—
Nos. 1044, 1276, 1226, 1716, 1050, 1049, 356 (No. 1),
260, 1102, 918, 1382, 758, 954, 1194, 1424, 1138, 618,
1116, 1188, 570.

SECURIC COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DERRUPPE No. 12

Illt 1185, 570.

SPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurror No. 13.
Issue of law and fact, Nos. 138, 181, 199, 143, 146 to 166
inclusive.

SPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 14, 29, 37, 56, 59,
71, 4, 81. Call commences at No. 97.

THE SHOOTING OF THE BURGLAR MANZANI.

to be esitating as to which way he would go when he saw hn. He finally crossed to the corner opposite to wherehe officer stood with the intention of avoiding a meetle, but was headed off. Scott was then about challeging him, when he raised his pistol and discharge it with the result stated yesterday. He then ran is First street, heading toward South Tenth street, the other following with his revolver drawn, and when they neched the middle of the block the latter fired low at his shot took mortal effect. When hit Mansani shout out something not understood by Scott, and after inning about twenty feet further he dropped down iead. The residence of docassed was again search! by Captain Woglom yesterday, and besides a number of burgiars' tools and two bottlesse chloroform. The shoes found on Sunday ath residence have been identified as the property of Jams Bostwick, 14 Fourth street, whose shop was brokemato and robbed on the night of the 5th uit. Some cking utensils stolen from the residence of Mr. Maguira's become street, a short time ago, were also identifit. One of the revolvers found on the person of deceaseds claimed by a gentleman named Glover, residing ifsouth Ninth street, from whom it had been stolen. report that Manzani was the owner of residentate: —Aeed of property situated in the neighborhood of Popland Hicks streets. The granton are Catharine Van Stelt and John Van Stelen; the granter, Tobaido H. Manza; dated August 29, 1886; recorded same day; considerayn, \$2,500. Also a bond of \$700, made by Tobaido anzani, to secure the payment of \$350 on March 2, 18, to John Curtin, of the city of Brockiya. It would be appear that the vocation of burgiars in the Eastern Dirict was profusible lately. Ex-Mayor Kalberietch, Naless Wyckoff and other leading citizes have resolved to present officer Boott a testimonial of their regargor the good he did society.

At a meng of the Board of Police yesterday morning Thomas cott, the policeman who shot Manzani, the burgiar, in lest, near South Touth street, Williamsburg, at an early sur on Sunday morning, after he had been fred upon y the desperado, was promoted to be a roundsman (the Metropolitan Police.

REW JERSEY INTELLIBENCE.

Jersey City.

RAILROID ACIDENT.—One of the Jersey City and Hobeken horse are, when crossing the Eric Railroad at Grove street a Sunday evening, was run into by a locometive all beken te splinters. Seven passengers were in the castal of whem were more or less injured, as well as the drive. The accident is attributed to the negligence of thigate tender, and will be investigated.

Anormadran in a Call of the City Prison. At man name Edward Dwyer was arrested while drunk on Sunday affences, and thrown into the City Prison. At five o'clock-esterday morning he was found dead in the cell. An quest will be held to-morrow by Coroner Warren.